

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

SIN NO MORE! BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER. Sometimes, in the midst of an oratorio, there steals upon the ear a delicate strain of exceeding sweetness. So amid the great solemnities of God's Word there are sweet, tender utterances, "on the minor key." They touch the very core of the heart. One of these is the short, solemn, tender intonation of Jesus to the woman detected in adultery:—"Go and sin no more!"

Our Holy Redeemer did not excuse her. He did not defend or palliate it when He refused to decide that she should be stoned to death on the spot; especially by such a gang of guilty sharpers as the Scribes and Pharisees who had dragged her into His presence. He set before the already convicted adulteress the one clear, practical duty—reformation. This displayed the highest sagacity and the highest love. The woman had wandered away from the right, now let her come back to it. She had sinned against the purity of her womanhood; now let her stop her evil courses, and sin no more.

My object is to press upon every unconverted person this one precise duty—reformation. These are times of revival in many of our congregations, and many are inquiring, "What shall I do to be saved?" Come to Jesus! is, of course, the correct answer.

This wretched woman had been guilty of a distinct transgression. She had trodden one dark and damnable path until it brought her square up against the holy, sin-hating Son of God! He does not crush her with curses. He just points out to her the other path—the better path, the brighter path of reformation. "Go, and sin no more." Quit this life of sin. Our Lord did not teach any visionary doctrine of "perfectionism." He did not command her to become a faultless angel; but He did command her to become a better woman.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.—In one diocese of the Episcopal Church in New York State, in which there are eighty-four clergy, there have been thirty-seven changes in eight months. The Rev. Dr. Osgood of New York, the celebrated Unitarian minister, at the Church of the Messiah, in that city, has announced his intention to enter the Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. Osgood has been received as a communicant in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, New York, and it is stated that he may soon enter the ministry of that denomination, possibly in connection with the vacant pulpit of St. Mark's.

The Foreign Mission Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country report a growth in the extent of their operations. Several hundred contributing parishes have lately been added to their list, and the annual contributions increased from \$62,000 in 1868 to \$88,000 for 1869, while the committee express a hope that during 1870 it will receive not less than \$100,000. Yet it is not to be incommensurate with the wealth of the Church, as compared with the similar efforts of other bodies.

A committee of the trustees have reported recommending the removal of the General (Episcopal) Theological Seminary from New York to some portion of Westchester county, within a short distance from this city. The present property is worth \$400,000; and, as no income comes from it, and the assessments by the city authorities are \$20,000 this year, it is regarded as a very unprofitable investment. Among the plans suggested is that the Seminary, Columbia College, and Trinity School should unite in securing ample grounds and combine to form a grand university.

Bishop Staley has reached Honolulu. He met a very cold reception at the hospitals had been prepared. He found a disorganized Church—as Messrs. Williamson, Whipple, and Turner have left the island, and others who remain are dissatisfied to him. In order to forestall another service on the Sabbath, the Bishop began his worship earlier than usual; and as soon as he was through the dean had the bell rung an hour later than usual for another service, which was actually performed at that late hour.

METHODIST.—George C. M. Roberts, M. D., LL. D., a well-known physician and minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Saturday, January 15, at the age of sixty-four. Bishop Kavanaugh has recently dedicated a new chapel in Louisville, Kentucky. This is the first of a series of mission churches being built in that city by the Church Extension Society. Dr. Leroy M. Lee has accepted the post of associate editor, with Dr. Bennett, of the Richmond Advocate. He was editor of that paper for twenty years, and now returns to his "identical old desk" after a few years' respite.

The library of the late John Schultze, Minister of Public Instruction in Prussia, who was an enthusiastic collector of books, has been purchased for the Northwestern University by a citizen of Evanston. It numbers 20,000 volumes. Clinton University is a Methodist institution at Orangeburg, South Carolina, with a normal department. In the term just closed there were one hundred and eighty pupils. The buildings were formerly occupied by the Messrs. Legare as a female school. It is eighty miles from Charleston.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Of 857 ministers in the Southern Presbyterian Church, 140 are editors, and only 300 are pastors. Rev. Dr. F. Driggs has become pastor of the First Church in Germantown. He succeeds Rev. Dr. J. H. M. Knox. An elegant Gothic house of worship, costing \$100,000, has just been dedicated by the Second Church, Indianapolis, Ind. The \$50,000 capital stock for the new Chicago paper has been taken, and the directors are preparing for the publication.

President Smith, of Dartmouth College, sailed from New York for Jamaica on the 14th inst. He goes abroad for his health. Rev. T. L. Cuyler's church, in Brooklyn, numbers 1324 members. Their benevolent contributions last year amounted to \$20,000. Dr. Hall's church, in New York, recently contributed \$20,000 to the Board of Foreign Missions, and \$20,000 to the Board of Domestic Missions.

The proposition to raise \$2000 to buy a printing press, type, etc., for the use of the missionaries of the Southern Presbyterian Church in China, has been seconded by a subscription of the full amount. On Sunday, Jan. 16, Rev. Dr. Adams of New York, preached a sermon in behalf of theological seminaries, in view of the effort to raise half a million of dollars for the Union Seminary. One of the directors, it is said, has given \$50,000; another, \$50,000; three other gentlemen together \$50,000; and the remainder has been contributed by the rest of the board.

It is stated that the New School Assembly authorized its Freedmen's Committee to expend \$100,000 this year; but the committee limited itself to \$50,000. But, thus far, six months, the receipts have been much less than this estimate—only 150 out of 1631 churches having contributed.

On Thursday, the 13th inst., the new gymnasium of Princeton College, erected by the liberality of Messrs. Bonner and Marquand, was dedicated. There was a lecture on "Physical Culture," by Dr. Willard Parker, a procession, and speeches by President McCosh and Messrs. Marquand and others. The gymnasium is built of stone in the Gothic style, and cost, with the ground, \$35,000.

Dr. Wilson of Atlanta, says:—"Presbyterianism is rapidly declining in Georgia. In 1826 we had not more than twenty churches in the State; we had one Presbytery, and no Synod; now we have within the State proper about 150 churches, and including Florida, from 145 to 150. We have a Synod and three Presbyteries, and not much short of 3000 members."

BAPTIST.

—There are 43,318 colored Baptists in Virginia, not including those in white churches and associations. Of these, the African Union Association has 2392; the Union Norfolk, 11,767; the Colored Union, 20,155. The largest membership in any church is 49,488, in the First Colored Church, Richmond.

—A Freewill Baptist minister writes that the developments of their theology are "more after the manner of the Congregationalists than after the theory of the Methodists." But this means little more than that their moderate Calvinism is of that type to which both Methodists and Congregationalists have for a hundred years been approximating.

At the installation of R. J. Adams over a Baptist Church in Holyoke, Mass., quite a discussion took place in the council on the question of restricted communion. Dr. Ide placed this practice simply on the basis of expediency; and for some time it was a question whether the person examined was the pastor elect, or Dr. Ide, or Mr. Tracy, the Congregational pastor, who happened to be present.

—In this city there are 40 Baptist churches, with about 14,000 members; while in the State, with its population of 3,750,000, there are 450 Baptist churches, with 50,000 members. Hence it appears that the Baptist proportion is only one in seventy-five—a proportion that is certainly lamentably small. There are sixty-five counties in the State, and in nine of these there is not a single Baptist church, while in nine others there is only one!

CONGREGATIONAL.—Rev. Brown Emerson, D. D., senior pastor of the South Church, Salem, Mass., was 92 on the 8th of January.

—Three New England ministers have followed Pres. Fairbank's example in leaving the Freewill Baptist Church, the Congregationalists.

The First Congregational Church in Chicago has received 120 additions during the year, and in this number is included one-tenth of the membership of the Sabbath School.

—The three largest churches in the State of New York are St. Paul's Episcopal, Plymouth, 1833 members; Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, Rev. R. S. Storr, 641; Tabernacle, New York, Dr. Thompson's, 554.

—President Butterfield, of Washburn College, Kansas, has just returned from a collecting tour in the Eastern States, the net result being \$40,000 in cash, \$30,000 in notes, and \$15,000 in good promises.

—The City Missionary Society is the medium through which the Congregationalists of Boston labor for the unevangelized of that city. Last year they expended over eighteen thousand dollars on missionaries employed—thirteen of them women.

—Upon the 9th inst. the Rev. E. G. Chaddock, pastor of the Freewill Baptist church in Lawrence, surprised his people by asking a dismission, announcing that he had two years of investigation, and had decided to leave that denomination and become a Congregationalist.

The British Congregational Year Book reports 78 associations in Great Britain and the colonies, 3455 churches, of which 2050 are in England, 400 in Wales, 100 in Scotland, 27 in Ireland, 25 in British America, 146 in the United States and New Zealand, 10 in South Africa, and 133 in connection with foreign missions. There are 2832 ministers, of whom 160 are ordained missionaries and 54 native pastors of mission churches.

The First Congregational Church at Newton, Mass., rededicated its enlarged house of worship on the 18th inst. Among the exercises was an original hymn by Dr. S. F. Smith, former pastor of the Baptist church. The Congregational Church at 303 West 42d St., New York, has elected 14th inst. of the year, eight pastors and two co-pastors in that long period. Nine of these were ordained there, and five died while at Newton.

—Rev. Amos Blanchard, D. D., of the Kirk Street Church, Lowell, Mass., died suddenly on the night of the 14th inst. of the heart disease, aged 63 years. He was a graduate of Yale College and Andover Theological Seminary, and was ordained in 1829. He first became pastor of the First Church in Lowell, and afterwards, in 1837, of the Kirk Street Church, so that the entire forty-one years of his ministerial life were spent in the same city, where he was eminently loved and respected.

The Congregationalists recently proposed a celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Congregationalism in this country. The idea seems to take, and the same journal suggests the observance of four days of historical importance—First, Sunday, the first of May, which will be, as nearly as can be determined, the night on which the first Congregational church in this country was organized, at the beginning of the residence of John Robinson and his church in Leyden, Holland. Second, Thursday, July 21, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the day on which the Pilgrims left Leyden, when at the General Convention of Congregationalists in the whole land were invited to assemble at Chicago. Third, Sunday, September 18, nearest to the 16th, when the Mayflower left Old Plymouth. Fourth, Wednesday, 31st of December (Forefathers' Day), a service of thanksgiving for the Pilgrims, to be followed on the evening of the day by a suitable discourse, by some man of this nation worthy to speak on such a theme fifty years after Daniel Webster.

LUTHERAN.—During 1869 the Swedes erected seven church edifices in different parts of the country. There are 100 Lutheran churches in Northampton county, in this State. The endowment of Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, is \$73,124. It is being gradually increased. The Norwegian Wisconsin Synod embraces 46 ministers, 218 congregations, and 35,500 communicants. Sunday Schools, a comparatively new thing among the Lutherans in Germany, are said to be growing in favor.

—Rev. D. M. Henkel, of Stroudsburg, Pa., has been appointed an agent for the endowment fund of the Lutheran College at Allentown. The Lutheran pastors of Allentown, apropos of the school question, have determined to establish parish schools. The editorial connection of Rev. E. Weiser and Rev. C. Leply with the American Lutheran, of New York, and Rev. U. Graves has assumed the office of editor.

—Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., has been selected by the synods of Illinois and Iowa as the seat of the college designed to supply the wants of the Far West. Dr. S. P. Sprecher, of Albany (son of Dr. Sprecher), makes the suggestion that the General Synod shall drop the name Lutheran, and call itself the "Church of the Reformation." He says, "General Synodmen generally disclaim the sectarian name of the Lutheran Church. They retain only the great distinctive doctrine of the Reformation. I contend that it is unfair to call this Lutheranism. \* \* \* Now, since we have rejected all but the common doctrine of Protestantism, the proper name for the General Synod is the Church of the Reformation. The Lutheran Observer, though very Low Church in its type of Lutheranism, 'differs from him in toto.'"

CATHOLIC.—The Roman Catholic clergy in England have increased the past year from 1690 to 1777. The churches and chapels have increased from 1323 to 1354. During the year there were 69 ordinations.

—Rev. Mr. Chiniqny has been preaching in French in Montreal for a week. His first appearance was the signal for considerable mob violence; but the police present prevented any disturbance. The Roman Catholic papers discouraged disturbance. The confusion of tongues is so great in the Council at Rome that the fathers have been divided into groups according to their nationalities, to discuss important matters separately in their native languages. They then each choose two men to discuss the affirmative and negative before the Council.

—The Church Herald asserts that, in consequence of the decision of the Synod of the Mackonochie case, several clergymen have expressed a desire to enter the Roman Catholic Church; the Roman clergy, however, have suggested that they should take time to consider.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons, of Bordeaux, and of Chambéry, and the Arch-

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE. From Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canada.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. Of Passenger Trains, December 21, 1869. Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION. At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:30 P. M.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tanamora, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. The 7:30 A. M. train connects at Reading with the Reading Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and with the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad trains for Reading, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northampton, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pine Grove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS. Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc. FORTTOWNSHIP ACCOMMODATION. Leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M. for Reading and Pottsville. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

UNIVERSALIST.—An exchange says that "Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, started at 13 as a Universalist minister, and since then has been Baptist, Episcopalian, and Dutch Reformed." It forgets his first conversion, which was to the Congregationalists; and his last unsuccessful attempt to go back to them by uniting with Western Pennsylvania. The Universalists in the United States have 792 societies and 588 ministers connected with 83 associations. Their denominational schools—consisting of 3 colleges, 3 theological seminaries, and 5 academies—numbered last year 140 students, and had a total enrollment of \$2,000,000. There is an increase of 16 ministers. The Northern States show a decrease, and the Southern and Western an increase.

The "Big Church."—We often hear the reply to the question, "What church do you attend?" "Oh, I belong to the 'big church.' I am one of the class who do not attend any church." A special service to this class is announced by Rev. Dr. Brooks, at the Church of the Messiah, Locust and Juniper streets, to-morrow evening. All members of the church are cordially invited to an interesting discussion of the topics involved may be anticipated.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. AFTER 6 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869. The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at THIRTY-FIFTH and MARKET STREETS, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M., and 8:30 P. M. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot. Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 116 Market Street, which will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.: 8:00 A. M. Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 5:00 P. M. Fast Line and Erie Express, 11:50 A. M. Harrisburg Accommodation, 1:30 P. M. Lancaster Accommodation, 4:10 P. M. Parkersburg Train, 5:30 P. M. Cincinnati Express, 5:50 P. M. Erie Mail and Express, 8:00 P. M. Accommodation, 12:11 A. M. Pacific Express, 12:19 A. M. Erie Mail and Express, 12:19 A. M. On Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except on Saturdays. The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except on Saturdays. Ticket Office, No. 116 Market Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.: Cincinnati Express, 3:10 A. M. Erie Mail and Express, 4:30 A. M. Paoli Accommodation, 8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 4:20 P. M. Parkersburg Train, 9:10 A. M. Fast Line, 9:40 A. M. Harrisburg Accommodation, 1:30 P. M. Lancaster Express, 12:50 P. M. Erie Express, 12:50 P. M. Southern Express, 12:50 P. M. Erie Mail and Express, 12:50 P. M. Pacific Express, 12:50 P. M. Harrisburg Accommodation, 9:30 P. M. For further information, apply to JOHN P. VAN LER, Ticket Agent, No. 116 CHESTNUT STREET, FRANCIS PUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 CHESTNUT STREET, SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any responsibility for baggage exceeding one hundred dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington street as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 5:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular station along the route, and terminating at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations. Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman, Edgewood, and Havre-de-Grace, and terminating at Wilmington with train for New Castle. Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman, Edgewood, and Havre-de-Grace, and terminating at Baltimore. Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman, Edgewood, and Havre-de-Grace, and terminating at Baltimore.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington. Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 3:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 11:00 A. M. train will stop at Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore. The 3:30 P. M. train will stop at Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore. The 5:00 P. M. train will stop at Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore. The 7:00 P. M. train will stop at Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore.

Leave Baltimore at 7:30 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all stations on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chesapeake Bay Railroad, and at Chester, Crisfield, and Washington.

Leave Philadelphia at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 7:30 A. M. train will stop at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. The 9:30 A. M. train will stop at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. The 1:30 P. M. train will stop at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. The 4:15 P. M. train will stop at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. The 7:00 P. M. train will stop at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,

111 President and General Superintendent.

STEVENSON, BEO., & CO.

OILES, 112 No. 12th Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET DEPOT. At 5:00 A. M. via Camden and Amboy Accom. \$7 25 to 5:00 A. M. via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail. \$9 00 to 5:30 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express. \$9 00 to 6 P. M. for Amboy and intermediate stations. At 6:30 P. M. via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail. \$9 00 to 8 A. M. and 9 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R. At 8:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delaware. At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Haverhill, Hiverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, S. A. M. and 9 P. M. for Hiverton. The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT. At 7:30 A. M., 9:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol. At 7:30 A. M., 9:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown. At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Edgington. At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwall's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wisconsing, Bricesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

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